

in victim of venereal  
of expect treachery,  
who prove traitor

occupies, in its re-  
lance than does Wm.  
plane upon which it  
as his. They, with  
faith and cheerfulness,  
the pitiful ideal of  
idolaters, when it  
upon and devour each  
own personal security,  
ceaseless birthright,  
of its success, immor-  
Under the stern  
affairs of this world,  
whatsoever part, had  
of retribution  
he means not his, but  
it is in his heart  
a few?

be charged as guilty  
from principle, in  
under, as some  
friends of Mr.  
Whatever its in-  
sisted inconsistently  
tionally, and from  
time-serving party,  
and brought forth in  
riven the first breath  
outlet to human na-  
man, it has no reason  
to sacrifice any white  
the most gifted and  
its own party objects.  
communal temple con-

of freedom have  
Probably there is  
such capacity for in-  
to bewitch, to stupefy  
the science of the nation,  
verance, as Wm. H.  
his species argu-  
and catholic breadth,  
wide reputation for  
are made to con-  
of our American  
in incantation, where  
a gift much less of  
a progressive. With  
manity, he must of  
on a platform that  
and the Slave Power  
ominously silent as  
the, the fugitive slave  
of slave States,  
claiming the supreme  
over domestic institu-  
and threaten upon  
in behalf of their  
administration, in  
an inability—may  
likely possible that its  
anyways should be  
to be put into the sacred  
and Virtue, as in  
would be sure to  
S. D. B. MILLS.

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ONS & CO.  
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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.  
VOL. XXX. NO. 26.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis, June 6.  
(Translated for the LIBERATOR.)

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

When, four years ago, Mr. Charles Sumner was  
assaulted with a cane in his senatorial seat, our  
voice was certainly neither the last nor the least  
voiced in condemning the act of brutality to which  
he had fallen a victim. Our language then put us  
completely at our ease to-day in expressing fully  
our opinion of the speech with which, on Monday  
last, the Senator from Massachusetts signaled his  
return to the congressional arena.

This speech is not one which can be analyzed, for  
it presents no comprehensible arguments nor tangi-  
ble conclusions. The orator had no intention of  
arguing or of discussing anything; he occupied  
himself solely in heaping upon the South all the  
specious grievances, the hasty accusations and all  
the unmeasured invectives which the most extreme  
franchise of the past have been able to furnish him.  
It could assign absolutely a political object to  
the stupendous diatribe, the only admissible one  
would be, that Mr. Sumner wishes to put the South  
out of the ban of the Union, and incite the North  
to cast out of the confederation all the Slave States,  
as so many members irretrievably gangrened. If  
the picture which he has drawn could be considered  
anything else than the extravagant work of a pencil  
steeped in gall, the South would be at once the  
moral shame, the political scourge and the physical  
cancer of the American Republic.

Spoken ardently in the course of one of those  
rehearsed discussions which sometimes carry over-  
excited men beyond the limits of debate, we might  
well find some excuse for a speech like this in the  
disregard of extemporaneous speaking, and in the  
undug heat of the moment. But in this case  
there is no such excuse. Mr. Sumner's speech was  
not a spontaneous outburst; it was the work of  
Mr. Sumner has been prepared coolly, in the silence  
of the study, with the laborious patience of an at-  
torney-general elaborating an address to the court.  
Each of the virulent phrases that it contains has  
been re-read and corrected, every one of its or-  
iginal gestures calculated with extended arm, and,  
if necessary, studied before the glass, like a thea-  
trical recitation. The orator was here only an actor  
repeating in public a part assumed and prepared  
in advance.

This premeditated, thus previously measured in  
the extent of each of its effects, the speech of Mon-  
day becomes a mischievous performance. Mischiev-  
ous toward the South, which, with a flagrant in-  
justice, it makes the scape-goat of all the iniquities  
of the Union, it is equally mischievous toward the  
North, which, without any fault of its own, is  
it is, in short, a mischievous towards the  
common country—towards the Union, which it  
puts in imminent peril.

In almost every country, the law punishes as  
dangerous to society the incitement of one class of  
citizens to hatred and contempt of another. Mr.  
Sumner has done nothing else; only he has done  
it on a larger scale: he has attempted to embitter  
one entire half of the confederation against the other.

Without doubt, the excess, even, in which he has  
indulged, will contribute towards extenuating the  
evil of his speech. Already we see in the ex-  
traneous journals of the Republican party, frightened  
at the consequences of such a bloody provocation,  
express regrets which are almost equivalent to a  
disavowal. But the effect, doubtless, will not be  
entirely effaced. The time has past when the walls  
of Congress could be so easily hushed, and when  
hundreds of a showy eloquence, or the flashes  
of a transitory passion. The drop of water falling  
continually on the same place, hollows the stone  
and makes a basin in it. So many irritating words,  
imprudently thrown away during many years, have  
finished in bringing about a crisis. The day  
comes, but does not bring upon its wings forgetful-  
ness of the provocations of yesterday. They remain,  
they accumulate, and some day—a day not far off,  
perhaps—the short-sighted will be appalled at seeing  
the conflagration spring up from what they  
believed to be only trifling sparks.

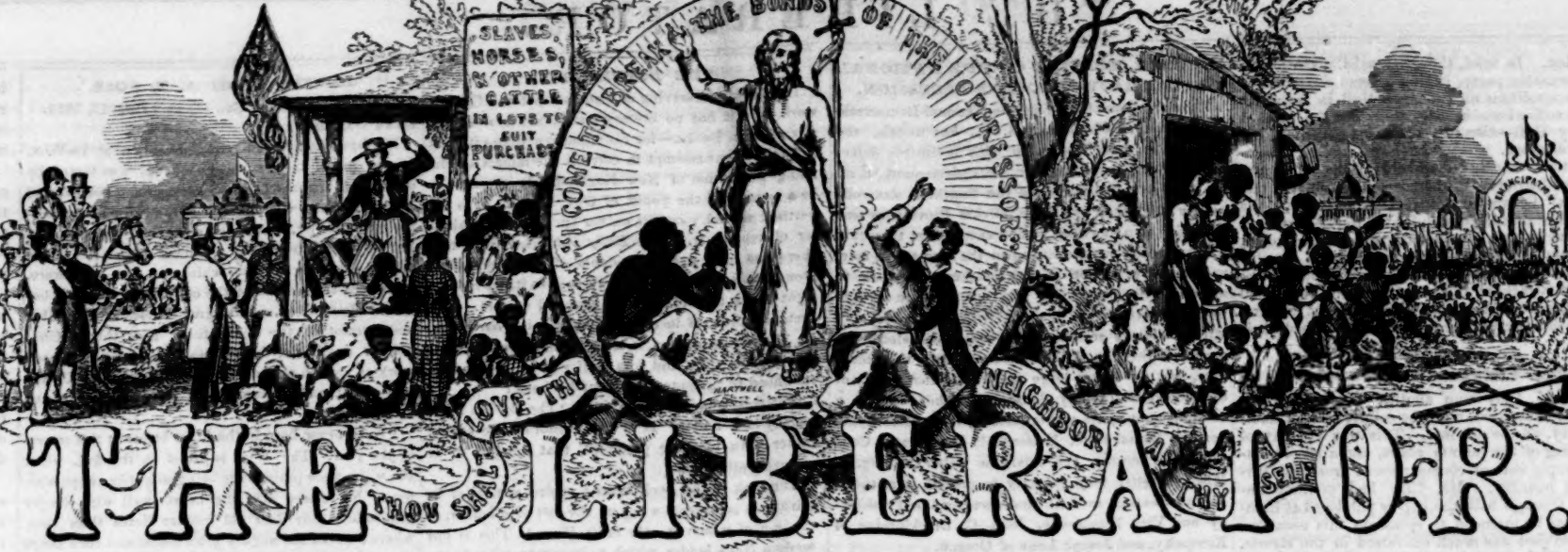
From the calmness with which the Southern rep-  
resentatives received the philippic of Mr. Sumner  
is not without significance. During four hours, the  
Senator from Massachusetts poured out his inter-  
minable speech, in which, every moment, the accusa-  
tions were repeated, and the same words were re-  
peated being raised to protest against or interrupt  
him. This silence is all the more remarkable as it  
was a singular provocation to those upon whom it  
was imposed. One could judge of this when, as the  
speech terminated, Mr. Chestnut (of South Carolina)  
rose to flagellate Mr. Sumner with one of the most  
bitter retorts that has ever been pronounced in  
a legislative assembly. The South Carolina Sen-  
ator clearly understood that a correction, similar to  
that of Mr. Preston Brooks, would not chastise this  
new mode of calumny and impostures addressed to  
the Senate, but the blow was less apparent, and  
will make itself well remembered.

Putting aside the general aspect of the affair, to  
come down to the question of party, the speech of  
Mr. Sumner is still a grand mistake, for which Re-  
publicanism will dearly pay its costs. It is in  
effect annihilated, at a single blow, all the efforts  
made during the last three months by the Repub-  
lican leaders, to remove from the presidential arena  
the phantom of abolitionism; creating thus new  
embarrassments for his political friends, and fur-  
nishing a powerful weapon to their adversaries. In  
every point of view, and as regards everybody—  
himself to begin with—the Senator from Massachu-  
setts should have been prompted ten times over to  
proceed to silence.

MORE SUMNERISM.

Notwithstanding the castigation Brooks admin-  
istered to the back of the notorious Charles Sumner,  
and the general contempt, sustained for his poul-  
dritch throughout the country for a rebel speech,  
he had the audacity to indict upon the Senate very  
late a rebuke of his former tirade against South Car-  
olina. His school-boy whimpering over the flagella-  
tion—his affected reception of serious spinal injuries  
from it—his protracted absence from Senatorial  
duty, while drawing pay for services not rendered—  
all mentioned, as they received, the reprobation of an  
enlightened public opinion. His mendacity is only  
equalled by his cowardice and want of manliness—  
qualities that the American people can never hold  
in respect, however loud the praises of kindred  
spies, and the braying voices of a corrupt, publi-  
cist and private-plunder party. He is a fit champion  
proper declaimer in the interests of a party whose  
assembler to power, in every State and legislative  
body, has been signified by a corruption fouler  
than history records in any country of earth.

Senator Chestnut, with an indignation most natu-  
ral, in a few scathing remarks (printed in another  
column) explained why Southern Senators could  
take no other course than treat Sumner with con-  
tempt. We regret that even this notice was deemed



**THE LIBERATOR.**  
Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.  
BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER, 1540.

SELECTIONS.

THE POST'S DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Sumner's speech has answered at least one  
useful purpose: it has led to an exposure of the  
shallowness and hollowness of the Democracy in-  
cited by the Boston Post, as the organ of the  
Democratic party of New England. We have  
rarely, if ever, seen the worst doctrines of des-  
potism set forth more boldly than in the following  
extract from one of the Post's articles on this  
speech. Mr. Sumner had said that property in  
man cannot exist, and that there is no sanction  
under any ordinance of Nature or of Nature's God by  
which a brother lays violent hands upon a brother.  
To this the Post replies:—

"With the same propriety this sapient philosopher  
might ask, why should one man be a king and another  
a subject; why one a magistrate and another a slave;  
why some men are rich and others poor;  
why some should lead a life of ease and luxury, and  
others be doomed to a life of unremitting toil?—and  
then demand the warrant from nature for this dis-  
parity in their conditions. Such social distinctions  
are the lot of mankind, and doubtless permitted by  
Providence for the good of society. They are either  
founded in nature, result from accident, or are im-  
posed by political communities for their protection,  
government and general welfare. Men cannot all  
be rulers, but some must be subjects; and producers  
and laborers are quite as essential to the economy of so-  
ciety as consumers and capitalists. Yet, according to  
Mr. Sumner's theory, every man who finds himself  
in a social position inferior to his just deserts and  
natural qualifications, has a right to rebel against the  
order of society and overturn existing forms of govern-  
ment. It is difficult, indeed, in some cases, to assign  
any reason, other than a freak of fortune or of the  
popular will, why a certain man should be a king,  
a Governor or Senator—and perhaps as difficult,  
and creditable to the creative power, in our Massa-  
chusetts Senator's own case as in any other. But if  
the popular will, however misguided, can create such a  
potentate, it can, by virtue of similar conventional  
provisions, also create a slave. It is no more a viola-  
tion of the sacred properties and ordinances of na-  
ture to reduce one man to slavery without personal  
blame, than to exalt another to power without per-  
sonal merit."

BALTIMORE M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Baltimore Conference of the (Northern)  
Methodist Episcopal Church lately held its annual  
meeting at Winchester, Va., and unanimously  
adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That we sincerely deplore the agita-  
tion of the slavery question, both in the Church and  
State, and earnestly hope and fervently pray that  
this discordant and disastrous strife may speedily  
cease.

Resolved, That this Conference disclaims having  
the least sympathy with abolitionism. On the  
contrary, we are determined not to hold connection  
with any ecclesiastical body that makes non-slave-  
holding a condition of membership in the Church,  
and that we are opposed to any inquisition upon  
the motives underlying the relation of master and  
slave.

Resolved, That no action of the General Confer-  
ence can influence us to violate our principles  
and practices, as indicated in the foregoing declara-  
tions; but that we will stand by the rights and in-  
terests of our people to the last extremity.

Resolved, That our mission, as ministers of the  
Gospel, is to preach the Gospel of Christ, and to  
do good to all men, and to devote ourselves wholly  
to our appropriate work of winning souls to Christ.

Resolved, That we solemnly reiterate against  
the continual aggressive discussion of the slavery  
question in the newspapers and periodicals of the  
Church.

Resolved, That the publishing funds and estab-  
lishments of the Church are common property, held  
in trust by the General Conference for our common  
and equal use.

Resolved, That any such use of our common pub-  
lishing funds, newspapers, periodicals, &c., as ex-  
cludes our people from the benefits of them, while  
they are in no false or illegitimate relation to the  
Union, but are faithful to its covenants, is an abuse  
of trust.

BISHOP MORRIS'S WISH.

When the final vote on the slavery question was  
taken in the General Conference of the Methodists  
at Buffalo, the President, Bishop Morris, asked if  
this was the conclusion of the subject, and when  
answered in the affirmative he said: "God grant  
that it may be, world without end!" emphasizing it  
by a heavy stroke of the gavel.

In this prayer, the whole church ought to join  
with a long and loud AMEN. The subject has thus  
far, in Church and State, been agitated with no good,  
and immensely evil effects—to the Church, to the  
colored people, and to the country. No man  
can lay his hand on any good result of the agitation  
that would not have been far better accomplished  
without it, and the mischief, past, present and  
prospective, is too frightful to be contemplated. If  
we could see with Bishop Morris—the end of the  
subject, we might bless God and take courage. No  
man can lay his hand on any good result of the agitation  
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we could see with Bishop Morris—the end of the  
subject, we might bless God and take courage.

THE NEGROES IN CANADA.

A correspondent who has recently visited Canada,  
writes as follows concerning the negroes settled  
there:—"I went with a view of examining the  
country and the condition of the people of color.  
It is currently reported all along the southern  
border, and of course in the interior of the South,  
that the colored people in Canada are in a suffering  
and even starving condition. Being a Southern  
myself, I knew the value of this report to slavery,  
and as I am opposed to all lying, I was determined  
to find out the truth of this matter. And I am pre-  
pared to say, from personal observation and from  
personal interviews with reliable men from different  
parts of Canada, that the report above mentioned  
is utterly false. The country is fine; land yield-  
ing splendid crops, and many of the colored people  
are amassing wealth. All parties testify that the  
colored man's condition is as good as that of any  
other emigrant. Why should it not be?—except  
slavery has paralyzed his manly energies? There  
is a prejudice of color among the whites on the  
ground of social equality; and, so far as I could  
see and hear, both white and colored discourage any  
attempts at amalgamation of the race."

THE LATEST SLAVE CAPTURE.

The correspondent of the New Orleans Delta,  
who was on board the United States steamer Crus-  
ader when she made her recent capture, gives the  
following account of the exploit:—

U. S. STEAMER CRUSADE, May 27, 1860.

As the United States steamer Crusader was cru-  
ising in the old Bahama Channel, not far from Na-  
vassa, on the 23d of May, a square-rigged vessel of  
moderate size was reported from aloft. We imme-  
diately stood for her, as no sail is allowed to pass  
in these slave-haunted waters, or even to come  
in sight, without having her character ascertained.  
As soon as she found herself an object of pursuit,  
the strange sail began to behave in such a manner  
as strongly excited our suspicions, and at length  
fairly put her helm up and ran in for the shore,  
thus taking the last and most desperate chance of  
escape. Unfortunately for her, the wind was so  
light that she was prevented from effecting her pur-  
pose, and we rapidly overhauled her, notwithstanding  
that she was carrying all her canvas.

The Crusader now hoisted English colors and  
fired a gun to windward, when, after some delay,  
the bark, for such she proved to be, finally displayed  
the French flag at the peak. By this time, how-  
ever, we were so near that we were enabled to see  
that her hatches were all closely covered over, and  
as we continued to approach, we could even dis-  
tinguish at intervals the peculiar loathsome odor  
of a crowded slave ship. Under these circumstances,  
it was determined to board her, and accordingly a  
boat, with a detachment of our crew, was lowered at  
the same time, and the American colors were hoisted.  
No sooner did the Crusader's boat leave her side  
than the negroes found themselves released from the  
bark, and we subsequently learned, through them and  
Portuguese papers overboard together; so that,  
when she was boarded, she had neither papers nor  
colors, and was confessedly without name or na-  
tionality.

LETTER FROM MRS. L. MARIA CHILD.

WATLAND, May 25, 1860.  
To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

I am very much obliged to you for the friendly  
remarks in your paper of the 19th, prefacing the  
story you copied from a Georgia paper, concerning  
a destitute daughter of mine. In reply, it will  
conclude to say that I never had either son or  
daughter. Moreover, I never heard of any one  
connected with me, or bearing my name, who was  
ill, or in suffering circumstances, in any of the  
slaveholding States.

The story made its first appearance last January  
in the New Orleans Picayune, written by a cor-  
respondent, who pretended to have heard it from  
some Southern lady. As the editor sent it to me  
marked, I supposed he wished to ascertain whether  
it was true; accordingly I wrote to him the same  
statement I have now written to you. I seldom see  
that paper, but I have been recently told that my  
article was published in it. Two other requests  
from editors of newspapers I also answered, but in  
all cases very briefly. I make it a rule never to  
talk to the public about myself. First, because I  
suppose they have, or ought to have, something  
more interesting to occupy their attention. Sec-  
ondly, I consider it a better employment of my  
time and energies to defend principles of truth and  
freedom, than to defend myself. I always admired  
Lamarine's saying: "Let our names perish, so that  
our principles remain."

LETTER FROM DR. BOWEN.

From the Northern (Methodist) Independent.

So, Mr. Editor, the anti-slavery force at Buffalo  
has played out. "A mountain has labored, and  
brought forth a babe." The old chapter on slav-  
ery, which they so abundantly were able to do by  
the North will consent to lie down under such a  
vicious and disgraceful action, and allow "the sum  
of all villainies" to continue among them unmo-  
lested, remains to be seen. Had we not witnessed  
the betrayal of our cause by delegates of high pre-  
tensions to the anti-slavery movement, we should  
have looked for the failure of the Committee on  
Slavery to do anything to be followed by an effort  
to procure the adoption of a prohibitory law by  
resolutions. As it is, however, we are not dis-  
appointed. Our hopes, in regard to any anti-slavery  
action of the General Conference, gave up the ghost  
long ago. We then saw as we treat all who  
now see, that prohibitory legislation is  
not to be expected.

Methodist slaveholding, with all its concomitant  
abominations, as slave-breeding, slave-trading and  
the like, how I bless the very thought!—has  
long since been a dead fact, so far as the minis-  
try are concerned; and it is high time we all un-  
derstood it. Our only hope, which I am sorry  
needs no little stimulus to keep alive, lies in the  
laity. If a sufficient number of these will enter  
into the anti-slavery movement to make themselves  
felt, we shall have a good chance to do by the  
appropriate exercise of the purse-power, we may  
gain our object. Not otherwise. And I hope they  
will now take the matter in hand—call a conven-  
tion to devise ways and means for the execution of  
their design—and prosecute it to a full and speedy  
consummation.

There are a goodly number of individual preach-  
ers who have independence and conscience enough  
to co-operate with them in this great and glorious  
work; and we suggest that a few of our leading  
brethren—lay and clerical—confer together, and  
initiate the movement without delay. We have  
been trilled with by the administration and coun-  
cils of the Church long enough; and it is due, as  
well to ourselves, as to the cause of God and of  
down-trodden humanity, that we take immediate  
and effectual measures to free the Church to which  
we belong, of the vilest and most disgraceful sin  
that ever cursed any people this side of the pit.

THE NEGROES IN CANADA.

A correspondent who has recently visited Canada,  
writes as follows concerning the negroes settled  
there:—"I went with a view of examining the  
country and the condition of the people of color.  
It is currently reported all along the southern  
border, and of course in the interior of the South,  
that the colored people in Canada are in a suffering  
and even starving condition. Being a Southern  
myself, I knew the value of this report to slavery,  
and as I am opposed to all lying, I was determined  
to find out the truth of this matter. And I am pre-  
pared to say, from personal observation and from  
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parts of Canada, that the report above mentioned  
is utterly false. The country is fine; land yield-  
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## SCENES AT THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, desired that the present mode of furnishing tickets should be changed. They were given to those who had been invited to the Convention, and he could not obtain his through a third party when it was known that he did not communicate personally with the chairman of the delegation. He asked that half of the tickets should be given to Mr. Cassidy, of the Pennsylvania delegation, for distribution, and half to the chairman.

While Mr. Montgomery was speaking, Mr. Randall, of Penn., approached as near to him as possible, exclaiming excitedly, "It's false—it's a base falsehood!"

Mr. Montgomery, pointing to Randall, said: "That old man!"

Cries of order; confusion and excitement. Mr. Montgomery exclaimed:—"Am I to be protected from these insults?"

Fifty delegates rose to their feet crowding forward.

A son of Mr. Randall struggled hard to approach Mr. Montgomery.

After several attempts to restore order, Mr. Dawson arose and said: "Mr. President, if you will give me the floor, I'll get order." [Laughter.]

The noise then partially subsided.

Mr. Dawson said he had used every personal effort to distribute tickets to members. A boy applied for Mr. Montgomery's ticket, and he didn't choose to give it to any one but a delegate himself.

A Voice:—"That's right!"

Mr. Dawson, continuing, pronounced the insinuation of Mr. Montgomery untrue in every particular. [Applause and confusion.]

Mr. Montgomery arose excitedly, but his voice was drowned by cries of order, several members endeavoring to address the Chair.

All of the Pennsylvania delegates and half the Convention were on the floor, endeavoring to crowd around Mr. Montgomery, who exclaimed in a loud voice, "He lies! It is a base lie!"

And the man who utters it is a base scoundrel!" Intense excitement continued, but order was finally restored, and a vote taken by States on the motion to adjourn, which was carried, and the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock Friday morning.

As soon as the Convention adjourned, Mr. Dawson left the Hall with friends, Mr. Montgomery remaining behind.

Mr. Randall also left the hall, accompanied by his son, proceeding down Jay street to the corner of Fayette street, and was standing there, when Mr. Montgomery approached, accompanied by friends.

Robert Randall left his father, and confronting Mr. Montgomery, struck him a powerful blow between the eyes, staggering him back and covering his face with blood.

Mr. Montgomery recovered, striking Mr. Randall on the ear, and knocking him down. He was about to kick him when they were separated.

Young Randall was not hurt, but proceeded up the street with his father, who displayed much excitement.

Mr. Montgomery is large and heavy; Mr. Randall is small and of slight build. Some say the former drew a pistol, but this is not confirmed. The collision caused great excitement, the streets being crowded.

O. M. Henry, of Pennsylvania, is bearer of a hostile message. Mr. Montgomery from Hon. Samuel Randall, another son and ex-Senate Senator. Mr. Montgomery has recently been defeated in a struggle for a renomination to Congress.

During the confusion in the Convention, Geo. M. Henry, of Pennsylvania, went to Mr. Montgomery, saying, "I've a message for you. Mr. Randall, Jr., desires to know if the remarks just made were intended to apply to his father or Mr. Dawson."

Mr. Montgomery—Tell Mr. Randall to go to hell!

Mr. Henry—I conveyed the message, presuming that you were a gentleman, but I discover that you are not one. I denounce you as low and vulgar, and unworthy of notice. If I had known that you were a blackguard, I would not have conveyed the message.

Mr. Montgomery made no reply.

This led to the assault by Robert E. Randall. At the sight, Mr. Bryan, of Texas, offered young Randall a revolver, but the parties did not meet together again.

Correspondence of the Boston Herald.

BALTIMORE, June 24th.

The National Democratic Convention has adjourned sine die, after placing in nomination SENATOR A. DOUGLASS, of Illinois, for President, and BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, of Alabama, for Vice President, which was done unanimously, after the fire-eaters of the South and the dirt-eaters of Massachusetts had left the Convention.

When Butler and his squad of Massachusetts bolters retired from the Convention, there was an unusual shout and hurrah to see them leave, and they made their exit amid the jeers and scoffs of every body, well deserving a kick at the same time.

When Cushing gave up the Chair, there was tremendous applause at the prospect of getting rid of the presiding incubus. His successor, Gov. Todd, of Ohio, in assuming the President's chair, was greeted with rousing cheers, the whole Convention rising.

As soon as the nominations were made and the business of the Convention finished, eloquent speeches endorsing the nominations were made by several who had previously opposed Douglas.

There was an immense Ratification Meeting in Monument Square last evening, the large square being densely packed with the friends of Douglas and Fitzpatrick, who manifested the most intense enthusiasm.

The Bolters' ratification meeting last night was a complete fizzle, the assembly being composed principally of "Plug-Uglies." They were addressed by somebody from Texas, who advocated the election of Sam Houston to the Presidency.

Moers, Cushing, Butler and Whitney are denounced here in the severest manner, as they will be by the people of Massachusetts and of New England. They have proved themselves traitors of the blackest kind, fit persons for Yancy to do his dirty work, while he has about as much regard for them as he would have for the niggers on his plantation. They have disgraced the people who have lifted them into stations which they have proved unworthy to fill.

From the New York Herald.

THE DYING AGONIES OF THE DEMOCRACY AT BALTIMORE.

"Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." We refer the inquiring reader to our reports of yesterday's proceedings in the Baltimore Convention. They were unique, and in every point of view they are full of instruction. They betray the character of the materials of which these national party conventions are composed, and particularly the predominant element of ruffianism, to the full gaze of the world. We perceive, too, in these scenes of brutal violence, where all should be harmony and conciliation, that the days of this demoralized Democratic party are numbered, and that it is in the agonies of death.

Upon the question of the contested Southern delegations, the New Yorkers asked another night's reflection. They hesitate between the alternative of sacrificing the party for the sake of Douglas, and the expedient of dropping Douglas and saving themselves. They fear that, in dropping Douglas, they will array the solid Northwest against the Albany Regency, and they see that, in adhering to him, they only precipitate the inevitable explosion. For once, the wily, plotting Dean Richmond is in water beyond his depth. He finds that all his beautiful arrangements, perfected at Syracuse last September for dictating the candidate of this Convention, fall short of the necessities of the case. But he and his delegation do not yet despair, or they would not have asked another night for the purposes of a treaty of peace.

We can tell Master Richmond, however, and Mr. Church, his henchman, that they may as well abandon at once all their delusive hopes of the spoils and plunder of the next administration. They are lost. The Democratic party is destroyed. There is not the remotest visible ghost of contingency for the reunion of the bellicent elements of this revolutionary convention. The moral consequences of what they have already done render it superfluous to speculate upon what they may do to-day or to-morrow.

Assuming that these fighting factions, cliques and sections may still agree to bury the hatchet, and unite upon a compromise ticket, it will avail them nothing. The party is broken to pieces, and with one, two or three tickets, it must be superseded. It is too badly cut up, too seriously crippled, and has too many bones broken, to be healed and put upon its legs again in a single day or a single year. It is practically dissolved and disbanded, whatever may be the remedies attempted by this

## CONVENTION. In brief, the National Convention of the Democratic party, having become degraded to the base condition of Tammany Hall in its worst days of ruffianism, is only suffering the fate of Tammany Hall—disorders, divisions, rebellion, defeat and disgrace.

There were no other drawback to the reunion of the broken fragments of the party, the fact that this disgraceful Baltimore Convention represents the party will be capital enough for the Republicans. A miracle, and only a miracle, can save the distracted, divided and distorted Democracy from a terrible revolutionary explosion at Baltimore, and we despair of a miracle of this sort from Dean Richmond and his Regency delegation. They are but tinkers, and it is this dirty tinkering that has ruined their party.

## FREE SPEECH IN KENTUCKY.

Cassius M. Clay won another victory for free speech, at Richmond, Ky., the county seat of Madison county, on the 4th inst. This was the day of the opening of the county court, and a large number of people were of course present from the surrounding country. Mr. Clay had publicly announced through both the papers published at Richmond, that he intended to speak on this occasion, and the subject was much canvassed in the streets.

The more violent portion of the revolutionary committee, we learn, was for silencing him. At one o'clock, P. M., the large court-house was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Clay took the Republican platform and read it, making no allusion to the mob, but going on to vindicate the principles laid down in that platform. Finding him prudent enough to avoid any mention of the mob, one of the most violent of them declared that Mr. Clay should be "shot through the head." Mr. Clay said he claimed the same equal rights as were allowed other parties, and that he would stand or fall there!

The clamor against him continued, but the great mass cried "Go on!" Mr. Clay then said: "Gentlemen, I see what you are after. If nothing but a fight will do you, we are ready for you. Now try it. Shall I speak, citizens, or not?" "Yes, yes; go on!" was the response from the great majority of the crowd. A dozen voices cried out, "No!"

Mr. Clay replied, "Then go out (great applause.) If you don't want to hear me, you may as well go out, completely filled in their feeble attempt at assassination. Mr. Clay made a strong speech, which told with great effect upon his large audience.

## The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, JUNE 29, 1860.

## THE INSURRECTION OF 1776!

The eighty-fifth anniversary of this great American triumph will be celebrated by a grand MASS MEETING, in the handsome and commodious Grove in FRAMINGHAM, on Wednesday, July 4th. Turning with abhorrence from the mockery of commemorating the anniversary of Freedom by servility to Slavery, let all who hate despotism in the garb of Democracy and Republicanism as well as of Monarchy, and would overthrow it by every weapon that may be legitimately wielded against it, assemble to consider the solemn and pregnant issues of the hour—how we may best preserve the principles of the Revolution, and carry them forward to a speedy and enduring triumph.

Eloquent Addresses from distinguished speakers, with Songs and such Recreation as this attractive place affords, will occupy the day. Among the speakers expected are, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, C. L. REMOND, H. C. WRIGHT, W. W. BROWN, E. H. HAYWOOD, H. FORD DOUGLASS, REV. J. S. MARTIN, and others.

Special trains will run from Boston, Worcester, Milbury, Milford, and Northboro'.

Leave Boston and Worcester at 9.15, A. M., stopping at way stations; Milbury at 9.30; Milford, 7.15 or 10; Northboro' at 7 or 9.40.

FARES AS FOLLOWS:

Boston, to the Grove and back, 70 cts. for adults, Worcester, " " 35 " " children.

Milbury, " " 35 " " children.

Milford, Milford Branch, Northboro', Marlboro', Natick, Needham, Grantville, Ashland, Cordaville, Southboro' and Westboro', to the Grove and back, 60 cts. for adults, 25 cts. for children.

Grafton, to the Grove and back, adults 60 cts., children 30 cts.

Returning, leave the Grove at 5.45, P. M. Admission fee to the enclosure of the Grove, for those not coming by the cars, adults 10 cts., children 5 cts. Those who come by railroad, admitted free.

The House at the Grove will be open for Refreshments.

In case of rain, the meeting will be held in WAYERLEY HALL, opposite the Rail Road Depot at South Framingham.

FRANCIS JACKSON, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, E. H. HAYWOOD, HENRY O. STONE, CHARLES A. HOVEY, GEO. W. STACY, Committee of Arrangements.

## THE AMERICAN INSURRECTIONS.

The believers in the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence, and of that Method of proclaiming them inaugurated by Gen. Warren at Bunker Hill, and continued by Capt. Brown at Harper's Ferry, are requested to meet at NORTH ELBA, Essex Co., N. Y., on the FOURTH OF JULY next, to re-affirm, over the grave of the MARTYR OF VIRGINIA, their unabated faith in the truth of those principles, and the wisdom of that time-honored policy.

The survivors of the family of Capt. John Brown will attend the celebration.

John Brown, Jr., the eldest son of Capt. John Brown, will read the Declaration of Independence; and Solomon, his youngest son, will read the Sermon on the Mount.

The following persons have been invited to be present and speak:

Rev. Highland Garnett, of New York;

Thos. W. Higginson, of Worcester, Mass.;

Miss Ellen Frances Watkins, of Philadelphia;

Thaddeus Hyatt, late of Washington Jail, D. C.;

Richard J. Hinton, of Kansas;

Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, N. Y.;

Rev. George B. Cheever, of Rochester, N. Y.;

Henry D. Thoreau, of Concord, Mass.;

Judge W. M. F. Arny, of Kansas;

and many others.

It is confidently expected that the majority of these speakers will attend.

By request, JAMES REDPATH.

Boston, June 26, 1860.

## FOURTH OF JULY.

Next Wednesday is the anniversary of American Independence. The wisest, best, most suitable celebration of that great historic event will be that which has direct reference to the emancipation of the slave.

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## ANOTHER MEETING OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY—ANOTHER SECESSION.

Up to the hour of holding the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., last month, the Democratic party had acted with invincible determination and entire unity in the endorsement of all the designs and demands of the Southern slave oligarchy; but, then and there, Divine Providence sent confusion into its ranks, baffled every effort to secure a Presidential nomination upon the two-thirds rule, and caused a portion of the Southern delegates to secede. The Convention was compelled to adjourn until last week, when it assembled at Baltimore, and, after a stormy session of a week, nominated as its candidate Stephen A. Douglas, not by a two-thirds vote, but by a very large majority,—about forty of the delegates (chiefly Southern) withdrawing in a contumacious spirit, and organizing themselves as the genuine Simon Pure, National (!) Democratic Convention—choosing the infamous Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, very properly to preside over them, and nominating, as their candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, and Joseph Lane of Oregon.

In the Douglas Convention, on the first vote, Douglas received 173 votes, 202 (two-thirds) being necessary to a choice.

Mr. Hoge, of Va. moved to ballot again, and if any refused to vote, and Mr. Douglas having two-thirds of the votes of those voting, he would move that he be declared nominated. The result stood—Douglas, 180; Guthrie, 54; Breckinridge, 7. The resolution was then put, and passed amid a hurricane of applause—Stephen Arnold Douglas was declared the nominee for the Presidency by the National Democratic Convention. Banners were unfurled, promising 40,000 majority for Douglas in Pennsylvania, and the band played "Hail to the Chief."

On the second ballot for President, the following vote was cast for Mr. Douglas: Maine 7, New Hampshire 5, Vermont 5, Massachusetts 10, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 3 1/2, New York 31, New Jersey 2 1/2, Pennsylvania 10, Maryland 2 1/2, Virginia 3, North Carolina 1, Alabama 9, Arkansas 1 1/2, Missouri 4 1/2, Tennessee 3, Kentucky 3, Ohio 25, Indiana 15, Illinois 11, Michigan 6, Wisconsin 4, Iowa 4, and Minnesota 4.

For Mr. Breckinridge, Pennsylvania 10, Connecticut one-half a vote.

For Mr. Guthrie, Pennsylvania 2 1/2, and Kentucky 1 1/2. Seven of the Pennsylvania delegates declined to vote.

It will thus be seen that New England, New York, and the Northwest were nearly unanimous for Mr. Douglas.

A two-thirds vote would have been 202. Mr. Douglas received 180 1/2, or 21 1/2 short of that number.

Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, received the vote of the Convention for the Vice Presidency. Declining the nomination, Hon. Herschel V. A. Johnson, of Georgia, was nominated in his stead, and has signified his willingness to stand. He endorses the platform, and declares that the South will sustain its principles. The breach, however, is complete.

## THEODORE PARKER.

Mrs. CHILD writes to us thus:—

A friend of mine, a most excellent, religious-minded, and learned lady, little more than seven years ago, received a letter of excommunication from one of her neighbors, who thought she exerted an injudicious, if not dangerous influence, by expressing her hearty approbation of Theodore Parker's preaching. She replied as follows:—

"In defence of my Parkerism, I refer you to that strong sense of justice, which phrenologists find cramped on my conviction. Mr. Parker was a total stranger to me, until his Unitarian brethren so bitterly attacked an ordination sermon, which he preached at South Boston. Every word of that sermon I slowly read to my friend P—, who, with me, cordially admired the whole of it, and conceded that its boldest assertions admitted of a highly favorable construction. This was a year ago; and from that day to this, the persecution and denunciation of Mr. Parker, on the part of the brethren of his own denomination, have not ceased. While, at this very time, the venerable Dr. Beecher visits him so often, and is so fond of his society, that Henry Ward Beecher laughingly says his father is about to adopt him as a son. And a most respectable deacon of one of the orthodox churches in Worcester declared, the other day, that he wished there were fifty Theodore Parkers in the city of Boston. My sense of justice has been roused in his behalf, by finding that the Unitarians have promised toward him every act of which they themselves most bitterly complained against the Orthodox; refusing him their pulpits, branding him as an infidel, and withholding from him the common courtesies of society. And this in utter violation of their own boasted liberty of judgment; while the Orthodox justly plead their conscience in all similar acts, guided as they were by a stern, uncompromising creed. So much for the beginning of my interest in Mr. Parker. Its continuance is due to the rare excellence of his man himself. My just about his big ideas as food for my big brain I had misled you into the supposition that he is one of those who defy the intellect, at the expense of the other faculties of the soul. But, so far from it, he invariably subordinates the understanding to the moral and spiritual powers. His hearers are not gathered out of the most refined and cultivated classes, but chiefly consist of the common people, as did those of one greater than he. I dare say scoffers and infidels are sometimes found among them, allured by the stigmas so industriously cast upon him; but they either soon leave him, or cease to be scoffers and infidels. Those who constitute his regular society consist, I firmly believe, of exemplar persons as are to be found in any Christian church whatsoever. You ask if I would be willing to leave young people to his influence. I would wish all, whether young or old, to preserve an independent judgment, and call no man master. But I know of no more admirable, high-principled, consistent young people, than those who recognize in him their only religious teacher. A lady, no longer young, has resided for years in his family. She is a leader in all good words and works; one of those real saints, who unite the suffrages of all denominations of Christians in testimony of their unmistakable excellence; and to her Mr. Parker is a spiritual father. His occasional severity I dislike, but his untiring philanthropy commands my reverence. No hiding-place of neglected poverty is so obscure as to escape his notice. His house is the constant resort of needy farmers, and of victims flying from the wicked slave-law never appeal to him in vain. It is my honest belief, that no fair Unitarian minister performs so much work in a year as he does. You never hear of him at the tables of the rich and fashionable; but he is up early, and out late, assisting the needy and afflicted. His only recreation, apart from his books, seems to be found in his love of nature. Flowers are his passion; and the green fields and wooded hills of mother earth open to him a paradise of enjoyment. I never attempt to proselyte any one to my tastes and opinions; but, so long as Mr. Parker is the minister, who most enlightens my understanding, quickens my conscience, elevates my soul, and warms my affections, both toward God and toward man, so long, I am sure, he ought to be the minister of my choice."

It is confidently expected that the majority of these speakers will attend.

By request, JAMES REDPATH.

Boston, June 26, 1860.

## FOURTH OF JULY.

Next Wednesday is the anniversary of American Independence. The wisest, best, most suitable celebration of that great historic event will be that which has direct reference to the emancipation of the slave.

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understanding of the doctrines; is the list of topics embraced; The Shadow of the Cross; The Christian View of Loneliness; Resignation; Our Relations of the Dead; Mysticism. Handsomely printed.

under it? 'The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.' Both the people and the States are subject to the Constitution and the laws passed in conformity therewith; consequently, neither the people nor the State under the Constitution can establish slavery.

That which cannot be without 'positive law,' and which is not included in positive law, cannot be

all villanies' as long as they choose? Then let him resign his seat to some one who has the ability to propose some measure for the removal of this curse which is 'sanctioned by nothing,' or who has the meanness to submit to it with some show of consistency.

I presume Mr. Sumner is naturally an honest man and friendly to humanity; but he is a member of 'the white man's party'—the party which is ready to

JOHN J. SMITH, *Chairman.*  
CHARLES J. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

A procession of nine wagons, a dozen yoke of oxen, and several spans of horses, recently passed through Keokuk, Iowa, bound for Madison county in that State. The people were excited from Kentucky, and were in pursuit of homes where they can enjoy the blessings of freedom and a genuine popular sovereignty.

Dean Gilbert, a resident of Prescott, Mass., about 50 years of age, balanced a rock, weighing nearly a ton and a half, and propped it up with a piece of board, on the 10th instant. He then crawled underneath the board, and the rock fell, crushing him to death.

Among them are the following:—  
Six Tracts for Young America, or Boys.  
A variety of Tracts for Raisers, Sellers, Smokers,  
Chewers, and Snuffers.  
A variety for Ladies, Clergymen, Physicians and  
others.  
The Zoological Temperance Convention; The Rev.  
Solomon Spittle; Uncle Tobey's Stories about Tobacco,  
for Youth and Schools of all sorts; Anti-Tobacco  
Envelopes, and a variety of handsome Cards, large  
and small, for Bands of Hope.

May 11. 2mos

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